

JUS SUFFRAGII.

# The International Woman Suffrage News

The Monthly Organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

**FRENCH EDITION.**

The French Edition of *Jus Suffragii* is published in Geneva, Switzerland.



**HEADQUARTERS:**

11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, to which all communications should be addressed.

Telegrams: Vocorasto. Telephone: 4255 Regent.

Volume 13. No. 3.

DECEMBER, 1918.

Price Per Year: 4 shs.; 4 mk.; 5 frs.; 2½ fl.; 1\$; 3.60 kr., Scandinavia; 5 kr., Austria. Single Copies: 4d.

**International Woman Suffrage Alliance Board of Officers.**

President: **CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT**, 2, West 86th Street, New York, U.S.A.  
 1st Vice-President: **MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT**, LL.D., 2, Gower Street, London, England.  
 2nd Vice-President: **ANNIE FURUHJELM**, M.P., Helsingfors, Finland.  
 3rd Vice-President: **ANNA LINDEMANN**, Degerloch, Stuttgart, Germany.  
 4th Vice-President: **MARGUERITE DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER**, 14, rue Pierre Charron, Paris, France.  
 1st Treasurer: **ADELA STANTON COIT**, 30, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W., England.

2nd Treasurer: **SIGNE BERGMAN**, 15, Grevmagnigatan, Stockholm, Sweden.  
 1st Cor. Sec.: **KATHERINE DEXTER McCORMICK**, 593, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.  
 2nd Cor. Sec.: **JANE BRIGODE**, 252, Avenue Albert, Brussels.  
 1st Rec. Sec.: **CHRYSAL MACMILLAN**, M.A., B.Sc., 17, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland.  
 2nd Rec. Sec.: **MARIE STRITT**, Reissigerstrasse 17, Dresden, Germany.

Chairman of Committee on Admissions: **ANNA WICKSELL**, Stocksund, Sweden.

**AFFILIATED COUNTRIES:**—Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Galicia, Germany, Great Britain, and British Dominions Overseas—viz., Australia, Canada, South Africa, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

**Bye-law of I.W.S.A. Constitution.**

"The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, by mutual consent of its auxiliaries, stands pledged to preserve absolute neutrality on all questions that are strictly national."

**Notice on the Policy of Jus Suffragii.**

In the present critical position of affairs, when any reference to political conditions may hurt national susceptibilities, it must be clearly stated that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance maintains a strictly neutral attitude, and is only responsible for its official announcements. Reports from affiliated societies are inserted on the responsibility of the society contributing them. Other articles are published as being of general interest to our readers, and responsibility for them rests solely with their signatories.

Index to Vol. 12 now ready, gratis on application.

**CONTENTS**

	Page
Peace .....	25
To Women of all Nations .....	26
<i>The International Woman Suffrage News</i> .....	27
Women Police .....	27
Austria: Women Demand Share in New Government.....	29
Denmark: Speech by Mrs. Munch, M.P.....	29
France: Position of Women Lawyers .....	30
Germany: Women Demand National Assembly .....	30
" Revolution Grants Women's Rights .....	31
Great Britain: Women Parliamentary Candidates .....	31
" Women's Freedom League .....	32
Canada: Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.P. ....	33
Jamaica: Suffrage Movement .....	33
India: Congress Supports Woman Suffrage.....	33
Hungary: Rosika Schimmer, Diplomat .....	33
Italy: Maternity Insurance .....	33
Netherlands: Rapid Progress .....	34
Norway: Women Parliamentary Candidates .....	34
Sweden: New Marriage Bill .....	34
" Women and the League of Nations .....	35
United States: Victory in Three States .....	35
" Women Demand to be at Peace .....	37
" Conference .....	37
Uruguay: Women's Legal Position .....	37
Japan: The Women's University .....	38
Reviews: <i>La Femme Française</i> ; by Mme. La Hire.....	39
Correspondence: <i>The Irish Citizen</i> .....	39

**PEACE.**

The slaughter is at an end. Infinite relief comes to the hearts of men and women all over the world. But joy is chastened and restrained in a mourning world by the vast cemeteries of France, and by the famished populations of Europe and Asia. Solemn and terrible are the thoughts that four years of bloodshed and destruction leave behind. Bereavement, mutilation, blindness, madness, disease, and despair, in spite of heroism, patriotism, and humble devotion, have been the harvest of these sad years. Anarchy and chaos reign over part of Europe; famine and disease are crushing the life of the people. But at least organised international suicide is over; a bloody chapter in history is closed; and if the peoples of the world have the will and intelligence to grapple with the problems that confront them, a new and better chapter may be opened.

In every country women have played their part in carrying out the national policy and supporting its economic existence. In doing so they have obtained access to work hitherto reserved exclusively for men. This has been a great gain in experience and power, but politically it has been a subordinate position. Women must take a leading part in making the history of the future. The ghastly horror to which selfish and one-sided governments have led "civilised" Europe (and which have involved hundreds of thousands of "uncivilised" Africans and Asiatics in the general destruction) must spur women to claim their full share in making a better world. Women have so far been debarred from any share in framing policy, and even in recent years, when their claims to full citizenship have met with growing recognition, there has been a tendency to wish to confine them to a narrow circle of domestic politics, conceding them at the most the right to influence legislation on education, temperance, housing, food supply, social welfare, and the like. We have been told that foreign affairs were beyond women; but in practice they were treated as not only beyond women but beyond men in general, a sacred preserve for diplomats and courts. All this is quickly changing.

Democracy, the mass of the peoples, has suffered and died in obedience to governments who framed the policies which, backed by armaments, produced the most devastating war in history; but having paid this price, democracy now demands control of its own destinies. Previous revolutions in history have demanded rights for men only; the women's cause is now

too far advanced for them to be omitted from popular progress. In Sweden the government promises woman suffrage; in Germany it is reported all women are to vote for the Constituent Assembly. The Republics of France and America cannot continue to ignore the services and claims of their women, or to meet them with the empty trifling of flattering words. Women in every country demand and insist on full citizenship that they may be free to protect their children from the hell of war.

A great and noble task confronts us. Women are new to politics, but that may have advantages as well as drawbacks. We have escaped party intrigues and precedents, and the awe for traditional conventions, which have tied men's hands and led them to accept meekly the dictates of concessionaires, diplomats, and armament firms. We are free to approach all the mystery-making of autocrats (whether they be emperors or newspaper bosses) in a spirit of bold inquiry: we can demand information; we can resolutely refuse support to policies that are not open and straightforward; we can insist on fair dealing between nation and nation. We can oppose tariff systems which create enmities in order to create profits; we can support universal disarmament, and the teaching in schools and elsewhere of sound internationalism and humanity. We can oppose the greed that masquerades as patriotism, and put the happiness and welfare of the masses before territorial or financial ambitions. In undeveloped countries we can stand for the protection of native rights.

To accomplish these great duties women must organise, must co-operate, must inform themselves. Various international women's organisations exist.

The Young Women's Christian Association has religious and social welfare objects: it has distinguished itself greatly during the war by its enlightened and energetic action in safeguarding and caring for women war workers. Politics do not enter directly into its scope, but its experience in international social welfare makes it a valuable auxiliary.

The International Council of Women unites women of all countries who are working for social progress. Its sections for furthering (1) improvement in women's legal status, (2) an equal moral standard for men and women, (3) peace and arbitration, (4) education, etc., give it an important place in women's international organisation. Its quinquennial congresses gather women from the whole world in conference and social intercourse.

The International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, which met at The Hague in 1915 under the presidency of Miss Jane Addams, was called forth by the war. It unites women in every country who work for internationalism and full political rights for women.

Our own Alliance, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has a place of its own. Its biennial congresses and its monthly paper, supported by affiliated societies in twenty-five countries, give it a wide range and influence. Founded to secure the franchise for all women in all countries, its work is far from done. Although the number of enfranchised countries is growing, many remain to be won, and where women have the vote the need is no less for co-operation and council with women of other lands. Women voters' associations and women citizen associations may take the place of suffrage societies; their objects will be extended. Women have to gain equality in the economic, the legal, and in the social sphere.

The war, and now the peace, open out fresh fields for endeavour, and make us realise as never before the need for international co-operation. On the one hand, there is the danger of national animosities, accentuated by the war, hardening and isolating one people from another; there will be in every country arduous national tasks to perform; there will be heavy economic burdens. Unless we make great efforts these national problems may so absorb time, energy, and money that the international movement will suffer. On the other hand, a world-war has extended the mental horizon of many whose view before was limited to the affairs of home, town, and fatherland. Foreign affairs have been brutally thrust upon the most home-loving woman. In pre-war days the mother, whose family life was incessantly interfered with by legislators who regulated her house and her baby, and her children's education and health, when told not to "interfere" with politics, replied that she would leave politics alone if they would leave her alone. Politics have now deprived her of husband and children, and left them on the field of battle, and she demands her share in controlling every branch of politics, foreign and

domestic, and safeguarding her home and the future of the race.

Let us therefore strengthen our international organisation. The barriers to communication will soon be removed; let us prepare for vigorous action, for active propaganda, for hearty co-operation. Let our first task be to heal the wounds the war has caused, and to bridge the chasms that have divided nation from nation. Men have made this war; let women make peace—a real and lasting peace.

MARY SHEEPHANKS.

### TO WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS.

"In every country throughout the world there is deep thankfulness that the war is over. The earnest prayer of men and women in every country is that a new international organisation may be created at the Peace Conference, a League of Nations which will make a repetition of 1914-18 for ever impossible. Looking back, we can see that in many countries the war has brought political enfranchisement to women. Women in Great Britain, Canada, and Denmark have been enfranchised since the war began. Great progress has been made in the U.S.A. The President has identified himself with the cause of woman suffrage in a way that would have been regarded as a miracle a few years ago. The Italian Prime Minister has declared himself a suffragist. Even in Germany and Austria the new organisation of society brought about by this war seems almost certain to give a great lift forward to the forces which make for freedom, and consequently to the emancipation of women. However wide our differences in other respects, here, therefore, is a subject on which women of all the countries in the I.W.S.A. can rejoice together."

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

"In a joy tempered with solemnity, for the real battle is only beginning, we the women of Great Britain salute our sisters of every land.

"In these moments of general rejoicing we remember that womanhood all over the world is one. It has suffered un-speakably; but we hope and pray that the suffering will bring to humanity the fruit of wisdom.

"From the spiritual side, the bitterest, and, indeed, the most sinister, aspect of the war has been the enforced separation between the peoples, kept alive by a fierce propaganda of hate. This has been felt specially by women. Rigorous press censorship, denial of free speech, and restrictions on individual liberty, have kept us apart. At the same time, during these years of upheaval our power to help and redeem the world has been growing, and we are firmly convinced that if womanhood everywhere can grasp and hold the secret of power, our future is assured. That secret is to be found, not in armaments or war-munitions, not in money, not in domination of sex over sex, class over class, nation over nation; but in the love that, binding all sections of the peoples together in a common humanity, makes for a recognised oneness. It was said lately by a poet when he was describing a great spiritual struggle—

For thou hast but fallen to gather

The last of the secrets of power:

The beauty that breathes in thy spirit

Shall mould of thy sorrow a flower."

"With this hope we, the women of Great Britain, greet our sisters across the seas. We rejoice that throughout these years of reaction we and they have been able to keep the flag of internationalism flying. We give honour to the women who, by their ceaseless activities, their courage, their sufferings, and their death, have rendered homage to the great cause of international unity, and we look forward with joy to the opportunity, so long denied, of meeting face to face those who with us have been striving for liberty, and seeking for a common understanding of its demands."

CHARLOTTE DESPARD.

"We rejoiced with the whole world at the cessation of hostilities, at the knowledge that the slaughter of men had ended, and that peace had returned once more to the world. We realised that the world was crowded with saddened hearts and broken lives, and that vast territories had been laid waste by the devastations of war; but peace had come again, and had brought with it its own great welcome. We remembered the men who had fought and died on the battlefields of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the women of all nations who at home had suffered both with and for these men. The fighting men

have finished their ghastly task; now women have to bring sympathy and healing into a world of sorrow. The lessons we have learned from this war are some of the hardest ever given to humanity; but they have brought us a wider vision, and our eyes must be fixed on the future. Women of all nations—Allies, neutrals, and belligerents—must build a bridge across their grief and hostility, and then together lay the foundations of a universal system of reconciliation and reconstruction. With the new freedom of women is born a new hope for the world. May the women of all countries secure sufficient power in the counsels of their nations to determine that the sun shall never set on a world of peace."

FLORENCE A. UNDERWOOD,  
Secretary, Women's Freedom League.

FELLOW WOMEN,—The dreadful sound of guns is at length stilled. Women all the world over count their dead, their maimed and starved, their outraged and stricken children. The future is difficult; full of dangers and confusion. Shall the women increase the confusion by blind passion? Shall they add to the dangers by reactionary violence? The bitter memories of the last 51 months will be unendurable unless we pour over them the balm of reconciliation. Always in past history the brooding over wrongs and griefs has led to further wrong; women have suckled their sons at revengeful bosoms, and their children have grown up plotting fresh wars. And the new generations paid for the hardness of heart of the old. But those were primitive women, held in subjection, and cruel as weak and subject people tend to be. Modern women, enfranchised in mind and heart, will set their minds and hearts to the future; will lift up their hearts, heavy with grief and deeply troubled with wrong, with the mighty gesture of the free woman. They will cry: "This is the day of the women!" They, freed at last from ignorance and oppression, will turn without one moment's delay, from mourning their dead to rebuilding a world in which the mind of man shall once for all conquer the bottomless folly and wickedness of war. It can be done. The League of Nations can be welded now. But only in the fire of the purest desire for the good of all peoples.

The barrage has ceased. Let the women of the International Alliance once more clasp hands all the world over, and so forward for peace and freedom!

H. M. SWANWICK.  
MAUDE ROYDEN.  
MARGARET ASHTON.  
K. D. COURNEY.  
(British delegates to the I.W.S.A. Congress  
at Buda-Pesth).

"Now that this most terrible war is, as we earnestly hope, ended, we feel there is special need for the women in all the countries in the Alliance without one exception to draw together again in even closer comradeship than before, so that we may all begin immediately to take our share in the huge work of world reconstruction. It is only internationalism in its best and widest sense, or in other words co-operation between all the nations based on mutual trust and understanding, that can build the new world for which we all long so ardently. It is a great task, but we feel that it is one we women must, and can, accomplish. Let us meet as soon as possible and together discuss how to begin."

ISABELLA O. FORD.

### "The International Woman Suffrage News."

To the Editor, *International Woman Suffrage News*.

November 11, 1918.

Dear Editor,—In the name of the societies which constitute the British Dominions Women Citizens' Union may I send you warmest congratulations on the great event which fills our hearts and minds—the armistice, which concludes the bloodshed of these last four awful years. I have just received from New Zealand, from the pen of Miss Jessie McKay, the well-known author and journalist of that dominion, an article in which she speaks of the magnificent work which you have done for the cause of woman, the cause of humanity, by keeping your paper at such a standard of excellence during this time of unparalleled horror. We take her words as ours, and thank you through them. She writes: "What has been the abiding bow of promise on four years of cloud and storm? Not creed, not art, not science, not Socialism—all these have failed. But the thin gold link of our International Suffrage Press has held us all together in one high sisterhood—British, Germans, French, Hungarians, Latins, Slavs, and Teutons. If God has

set such a seal upon our work throughout the war of all wars, what bound shall be fixed to it in the great golden years yet to come!"

With affectionate gratitude on behalf of my Union.

HARRIET C. NEWCOMB, Hon. Sec., B.D.W.C.U.  
19, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

"The conditions under which you have carried on the paper have been irksome, but there has been a wonderful amount of suffrage news during the war.

"The paper should do something now towards international unity and good feeling."

RACHEL IRWIN.

"All through this war the International Woman Suffrage Alliance has, through its organ, the *International Woman Suffrage News*, kept women of all nations—Allies, belligerents, and neutrals—in touch with one another, and has made known the special work done by women in all these countries. Is there not a possibility after the war is over of this Alliance developing into a league of the women of all nations, whose common purpose will be one of construction and not destruction, and whose co-operation will be sought by all who are responsible for the vast schemes of reconstruction for the building of a new world on the ashes and broken lives of our present civilisation?"

F. A. UNDERWOOD, in *The Vote*, November 8.

### WOMEN POLICE.

Address Given to the B.D.W.C.U. Conference, June, 1918, by Miss Damer Dawson, Commandant of the Women Police.

The difficulty of making a speech in these days is that there is no time to read it up. We are all so busy doing it that we cannot collect the facts, and when I was asked to address you, I hurriedly tried to get a bird's-eye view of what the police-women are really doing, so that what I am going to say must not be thought of in the nature of a paper of any kind. I am just going to give you a few remarks grounded on what we have done and are doing.

In 1914, when the war broke out, we were, like everybody else, quite unprepared for the social emergencies which were going to surround us. Many of us who were of a practical turn of mind knew quite well the obstacles which would confront us. Those of us who had voted for the suffrage knew the difficulties of those obstacles. I think I could sum them up in three words: "Male official prejudice."

In August, 1914, there did not exist a police-woman, and the tremendous difficulty was how to start. You had only one class of uniformed woman—the hospital nurse and the V.A.D.'s; there was no other. I know you will all be ready to contradict me; but that was really the case. Therefore, when we went to one or two authorities on police matters, and said that we wanted to wear uniform, and that we wanted to do more than that—we wanted to go out into the streets,—you can just imagine how we were regarded. The authorities seemed to assume that women could do police work in "pneumonia" blouses and velvet shoes. I really felt sorry for Sir Edward Henry when he was confronted by a determined, energetic, youngish woman, full of argument as to why there should be police-women and why they should wear uniform, and he said to me: "Can't you do it in your ordinary clothes? You know, uniform is a very severe thing." I said: "Yes, but it is a severe work we are going to do."

We got permission to make a small beginning in 1914. I think there were about 25 or 30 of us who got together in a small yard, and set to work under a very supercilious police inspector. That did not last long; and now, in this month of 1918, we have got our uniforms, we have trained, and we have practically conquered. I have not had a boy throw a stone at me or make a remark for quite two months, and as I go about a good deal, that is something to say. If the children accept you, you may be pretty well sure the parents will accept you.

There are now over 2,000 trained police-women in this country. I use the word advisedly: police-women, trained with the ideal of what police-women should be able to do when they have sufficient opportunity to do it. Now the work has evolved most rapidly, as have the police-women themselves; and here I want to emphasise certain difficulties which exist in the minds of people as to the kind of work they do.

It is principally said: "Yes, but they are not proper police; they are only helpers; they are not allowed to be anything

else." Where they are allowed to be, they are the uniformed general officers of the public, and we have proved that they can be trained to take any form of responsibility between women and women that the public can possibly demand. They possess courage, physical endurance, tact, discretion, honour, loyalty, very great patience, very far-reaching human sympathies, and an absolute accuracy. As you know, that was one of the big male prejudices—that you could not train a police-woman to be as accurate as a policeman. Now we have proved that your young police-women and your young policemen are equally inaccurate. In fact, I think the things that the policeman would notice would be far less useful to the general public, and would be the things that the police-woman would not notice. Observance and accuracy can only be trained. It is a talent; some are more ready to pick it up than others, but all of us are obliged to be trained in it. I don't suppose anyone in this room, without being trained, could say in two minutes how many flags, etc., there are here. It would be astonishing how little you could take in. But if you were really trained to do it, you would be astonished how you would develop. Sometimes I am almost astonished at the development of recruits in a fortnight. Women have enormous potentialities which have never been used.

Now, what I have listened to since I have come into the room has been of exceeding interest, because it seems to me that you have been listening to a discussion on the keystone of the monument. The work of the women police is really the groundwork for women who are going to sit on the benches as magistrates, and who are to take their places, I hope, in the jury.

I was speaking to a Mayor and Corporation the other day, and one of the venerable gentlemen got up and said that he thought it perfectly ridiculous for me to talk to them, when the place was already stuffed full of special constables. After a certain amount of discussion, it appeared that there were large numbers of women in that town, and one by one the troubles of these women were brought out, and then I ventured to ask: "Suppose that your whole town consisted of special constables and constables, and you had a very large body of the community of the opposite sex, it seems to me that, even if there was only one woman in the town, you ought to have a police-woman to look after her."

You must have efficiently trained bodies of police-women in every community for preventive and deterrent measures. I think the work of the police-women will always be that. What happens when the police-woman walks about the streets? The very fact that she is there would almost empty a large part of the police courts. Crime is deterred by the presence of women in uniform, trained and recognised, walking up and down the streets; and for the reason that she acts as an official reminder, I feel that often children are deterred from wrongdoing, from a hundred and one things, by the fact that there is the uniformed woman who has got her eyes on them. And, you see, a woman has time to keep her eye on them in a way that the uniformed man has not. He has to do with the rougher, broader work of the streets. In fact, he has got to look after the male population; the females and children he has, as a rule, not time to look after.

Your Children's Courts are full for many reasons. The decline of parental control is the first and the biggest. The second is that the life of the child at the present time is largely spent in the streets, away from any kind of parental control. If you count the hours of a child's life between school and sleep, you will find that most of it is spent in the streets. It is in the streets that you want your police-women to look after these children. You want them to be there, to regulate them.

Let me say what I may forget to say: You have to train your police-women, first and foremost, to avoid imagining that you and they are going to sweep the world up into a tidy room. You have to teach your women to do too little rather than too much. Police-women can only do a little here and a little there. They must learn that a great deal which happens in social life is undesirable, but does not constitute crime or misdemeanour.

I have been very interested in a piece of work which we have been doing lately in a certain street in London, where there were about 200 houses. We were told that about 90 of those houses were disorderly houses, and we were told that some of those houses let out their rooms at as much as 10s. 6d. for half an hour. It has been impossible for the last twenty years for the men who have seen this vice to do anything, for the good reason that our laws are so framed that to convict a disorderly house you need a mass of evidence. Therefore, it

went on and increased, and the town authorities shook their heads. In despair, the Vicar came to the women police, and asked if a couple of women might patrol that street. We said we would do our best. He has just written a letter to the public press in which he says that that street is a different place, that it is absolutely changed, that a great many of the houses have been closed, and he says that it is a curious thing that when he withdrew the police-women it went back again in a short time to the same condition. When the police-women again patrolled, a marked and speedy improvement was noted. To my mind, that is a very valuable piece of patrol work at the present time. I grant you that they will probably go to another street. Yes, but if you have police-women all over the place you would lessen the danger.

Now let me give you an idea of what your official police-woman can do in the towns and villages where she is appointed. She can attend the police courts, and be there whenever there is the case of a woman or child concerned. There is always enough for a police-court matron, a woman probationer officer, and a police-woman to do in every police court and police station, so there need never be any fear of overlapping. Very often your police-woman is the probation officer as well, if the district is not a large town. It is so essentially a woman's work. The police-woman's investigations can prevent the young girl who is up for the first time from being put into prison for a month or two months.

Then with regard to children's non-attendance at school. It is the work of police-women to see why Tommy does not go to school, and to see why his mother has been fined four or five times. It still goes on; he is still uneducated; she is obliged to be fined rather than change the social conditions. The police-woman can and does call on Tommy's mother, and sees why he does not go to school, and then, if it is a true case, she is able to put the woman in touch with the social organisations which exist for the purpose of helping her. All the various aspects of the Licensing Acts can be supervised by trained women. Children left outside public-houses for a long time on cold, wet, winter nights; children under age given alcohol, are types.

It has surprised me to find how little women know of the laws in which they are specially concerned. So many women in this country do not know of the existence of bastardy moneys. Very often these people commit suicide and kill their children because they are in such misery. The police-woman is the woman they will go to. They will go to a uniformed official of their own sex for help. Our police-women ought to know every law relating to women and children. I am certain that all the members of our force here will agree with me that the more they learn the more they want to learn.

That is the position we have been in for four years. Bit by bit we shall be able to build up that which will make a permanent service when the war is over. I have been very interested to meet the women who have come over from America. I have been very interested, in talking to them, in finding that their problems are much the same as ours. It is with them, as with us, a question of preventing people breaking the law, carrying out the demands of the law when it has been broken, helping the law-breakers by putting them in touch with those social organisations which exist to give aid, but which are often unable to get into touch with the very people who need them most.

#### **Mrs. Rose Mofgan French, of U.S.A., First Special Police Officer in San Francisco, California.**

As I sat here yesterday and listened to the discussion of the resolutions that were brought forward by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, it was brought home to me very vividly that I belong to a past generation. It recalled to my mind a scene in a meeting of women twenty-five years ago. The women of San Francisco were called together in a mass meeting, perhaps one of the largest women's meetings ever held in San Francisco, and I was asked to tell them some of the things that I had learned in my work, going in and out of the courts and prisons, and visiting houses of prostitution, on behalf of young girls. My audience knew nothing of what was going on in the prisons and police courts of the city. The mass meeting was held in a church. The chairman was the President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. After introducing the speaker she sat quietly, until I began to tell some of these things. Then she would not stand it any longer. She finally tapped me on the shoulder, and asked if she might interrupt, and then she told the audience that

she really felt she "must make some apology for what Mrs. French was saying." While I was "speaking the truth, as she knew I was, she, as a Christian woman, could not approve the things that I was saying. It was not decent. It was not language suitable to be used in a church," and she went on to say that, "even if these things were known, they were not talked about, and they *should not* be talked about in public places." As you can imagine, my knees were already shaking, and I shook till I could not stand any longer, and sat down, weeping. So you will know that when I sat here yesterday, and listened to a free and open discussion on moral hygiene and sex questions, taken part in by men and women together, without a blush of such false shame or mock modesty, I realised that, though I belonged to a past generation, fortunately I have outlived it, and am now in a new and more enlightened one.

I can endorse everything that Miss Damer Dawson has said of the need of women police in all great cities. Since coming to England I have watched with great interest the work going on here. That in America is perhaps more advanced on some lines than yours, but on other lines you are far ahead of us.

The Chairman has asked me to tell you some of the interesting stories connected with my work. One cannot review twenty years' work in ten minutes. Perhaps you would like to know how I became the first special police-woman in San Francisco? It is rather a long story, and time will not permit me to tell you all about it, but it grew out of the fact that women were not allowed into the courts when trials were going on—that is, trials of a so-called "indecent" character. A poor, frightened little girl had to go into the court-room alone, where the judge and jury were men, and the visitors' benches were filled with men; but a woman was not admitted, on the plea of "decency." We held a mass meeting to protest against this injustice, and demanded that women should be admitted; but on various pretexts we were always shut out, first on one ground, and then on another. We then formed a committee of women, representing 14 or 15 different associations and women's clubs, and this committee, of which I was made chairman, made application to be allowed to give help and countenance to these poor children. These little girls were of all ages from 4 to 14 years.

We had at one time 100 children as witnesses on charges made against fifteen men. The first of these men was on trial, and his lawyer claimed the right to shut out the women. I had had fifteen of these small children in my own personal care for over three weeks, and the judge said that he did not see why one woman, at least, should not be allowed to sit with the girls inside the court-room. We were all, however, turned out. I went upstairs to the Chief of Police, and asked him for an order to enter the court, and he willingly wrote out such an order. I went downstairs and presented it, but the attorney simply threw it into the waste-paper basket, saying that the Chief of Police had no authority over him. I went again and saw the Chief, and he said, "I don't know what can be done. I wish we had women inspectors or women police." (We had then been trying for over two years to have women inspectors, and he had given us strong support.) It then occurred to the Chief that I must be admitted if I were made a police officer. The result was that he "swore me in" as a special police officer, and gave me a police star or badge, and I went down and *was* admitted. I then asked that another lady might sit with me, and the lawyer agreed, "as," he said, "Mrs. French was really the one he objected to."

That was how I became the first police-woman in San Francisco. That star has never been taken away from me, and for over seven years I used it, and it gave me access to places where otherwise I could not have gone. The White Slave traffic was then at its very worst in America, and I could get into houses of prostitution to find young girls who were missing; I could also go into homes and find out where the girls of large families slept, crowded into small quarters; and with the police star I could speak to loitering girls on the streets at night, and send or take them home.

In those days it was very necessary that some woman should go with the girls when taken to a police station, because any girl arrested after dark was left all night in a large, bare waiting-room, where drunken men and women were brought in at all hours of the night. In fact, when I first began my work we did not even have a police matron in our prisons. Now, of course, all that is changed. For two years before we got the vote there was not anything that the city officials and politicians would not do for us, because they knew the vote was coming. We now have police matrons, we have police

nurses, we have women inspectors of all kinds; but when I came away from California in 1911, we did *not* have police women, so we have not advanced so far as you have in London, and I must congratulate you on your progress, and on the splendid body of women police and the fine work they are doing. All hail to the new generation of women!

#### **AUSTRIA.**

The following memorial, signed by all the great bourgeois and social democratic organisations, was sent to the Provisional German-Austrian Assembly:—

"The transformation of our state has now been accomplished on the basis of the right of the peoples to self-determination. The National Council of the German-Austrian people is also to be formed on this basis. The chosen representatives have, however, only been elected by one half of the people; the other half, the women, is unrepresented. Democracy cannot stop here: it would not be democracy if it did not comprise the whole people. The necessity must therefore be evident to those who comprise the National Council, as well as to those who recognise it, that women must also be recognised on it. As, however, the constitutional bases for the enfranchisement of women in the new state have still to be created, the undersigned women's associations, which stand on the basis of complete and equal civic rights for women, ask that women who may be named by the women's organisations of every party shall meanwhile be appointed as consultative representatives on all committees which are engaged in preparing the Constituent Assembly."

The memorial is signed by the General Austrian Women's Association, the League of Austrian Women's Societies, the Imperial Organisation of Housewives in Austria, the Austrian Women's Suffrage Committee, the Union of Women Teachers, the Union of Working Women, and, lastly, the Social Democratic National Women's Organisation.

*Arbeiter Zeitung* (Vienna), October 22, 1918.

#### **DENMARK.**

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT: MRS. MUNCH, M.P., SPEAKS.

For the visitors and spectators of Parliament here in Copenhagen, at least for us women, the sittings have got quite a new colour, partly, perhaps, on account of the new Parliament building, with its larger and more imposing halls; partly owing to the much-increased number of the members; but especially because we have the unaccustomed but highly satisfactory view of our own representatives in the House. And, fortunately, we hear them taking part in the debate with competent and appreciated speeches.

At the lately finished first discussion of the budget, wherein the members are permitted to deal with all subjects, Mrs. Elna Munch delivered a very interesting speech on some particulars where the equal position of women and men has still to be carried through. As one of the first matters, Mrs. Munch mentioned the wages question, and claimed equal pay for equal work as a ruling principle. Furthermore, Mrs. Munch indicated that women ought to have admission to all offices on equal footing with men. But women are not permitted to enter the bench or the church when they have passed their examinations. She referred to the women clergy in other countries, and gave prominence to the Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw as the best clergyman she had ever known. Women also ought to be appointed heads of the state grammar schools, especially now when most of them are mixed schools. The state has lately taken charge of several schools where women were inspectors, and has retained them in these offices; but the question ought to be authorised by law with a view to further cases.

Finally, Mrs. Munch touched on the reciprocal rights of man and wife which are to be settled in the new marriage law, for which the Inter-Scandinavian Commission since 1910 is preparing a homogeneous legislation on several important matters. With regard to the report of this commission for 1913 concerning adoption and marriage contracts, another of our representatives, a young lawyer, had emphasised the necessity of a new divorce law. Mrs. Munch pointed out that this report had passed into law in Norway and Sweden, but she deemed it quite justifiable that the government had postponed the discussion so that all the reports could be worked up into one bill. The report of the commission wished to place man and wife on an equal footing in the command of the joint property and the guardianship of the children where the father still has the

authority in every case of doubt. She hoped that this Parliament, which has been elected partly by women voters and which includes some women among its members, should be able to deal with these important and difficult questions with equal support from all parties, and she therefore asked the Minister of Justice to present the bill as soon as possible.

Even if our marriage laws and other laws concerning the rights of women have been bettered of late years, we women feel a deep satisfaction in knowing that this fundamental reform law is to be carried through by a parliament which, in our opinion, is the first perfectly valid representation for all the Danish people.

SARAH ORTH, Secretary, Dansk Landsforbund for Kvinders Valgret (affiliated to the I.W.S.A.).

#### THE WOMEN'S CAUSE AND PUBLIC OPINION.

Napoleon III. once said: "Go against public opinion and it will crush you; let yourself be carried along by it and it will knock you down; but go ahead of it and it will carry you on." The Danish Women's Society (D.K.) has always acted in the spirit of these words. If in the 'forties the pioneers had asked for equal political rights straight away they would have had the whole of public opinion against them, perhaps for ever. But Mathilde Fibiger asked leave only to think and express her thoughts, and Pauline Worm asked leave to earn her living. These demands were on the threshold of their day. Men started, but yielded by degrees. In the same way the demands of D.K. have always been relative to the capacity of the hour.

Some people warn us against looking back, but unless we do so frequently we shall ask impossibilities of the present. In 1875 the demand was that universities should be opened to women, and in 1888 that they should have municipal votes and eligibility. In 1906 political suffrage was made our chief demand, and now at last at the Fredericia meeting in 1918 we demanded a third of the 54 seats in the Landsting chosen by the people, as a compensation for the four places with which we had had to be content in the Folketing (Lower House). We can glance back and see the immense advances made by women since the pioneer days, and we think that women in 1918 would not have been level with the time if the demand of the Fredericia meeting had been less than it was. Public opinion thought the demand excessive, as it had done in all the other cases, but that only goes to prove that it was opportune. In 1888 Carl Plong declared that the demand for the vote was neither in the interests of women or of society. By this dictum he gave women a plank for their platform. Public opinion has changed, and we ought to be grateful to Carl Plong. If public opinion had smiled at our demand we should have known it was too little, but it frowned, and now we know that it will soon shoulder the load and carry it forward.

D.K. is the usual day's journey ahead of public opinion, and that ought to give us confidence.

GYRITHE LEMCHE,  
*Kvinden og Samfundet* (October 15).

#### THE WORK OF TWO WOMEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE DANISH LANGUAGE.

The first half-volume of the important new Danish dictionary is published. The new dictionary is to form a comprehensive history of the use and meaning of Danish words from the time of Holberg to the present day. It is to come out in fifteen to seventeen volumes, and will not be finished for fifteen to sixteen years. A number of our most celebrated learned men are at work on the dictionary, and also two women—Mrs. Marie Dahlerup and Dr. (phil.) Lis Jacobsen. Professor Verner Dahlerup and his wife started working at it twenty years ago, and in 1901 Mrs. Dahlerup wrote the first "slip." In a safe in her study there are now more than half a million slips with words for the dictionary and all about them. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlerup have borne the main part in the work, and Marie Dahlerup's contribution has been the bigger of the two.

In 1886 Mrs. Dahlerup was a student working at the science of language—among others at the Slavonic language. During these years she has patiently read an immense number of technical works about shoemaking, bookbinding, etc., with a view to the dictionary.

As Mrs. Dahlerup's "slips" grew towards the half-million the State came forward and helped the enterprise. The Danish Language and Literature Society and the Carlsberg Institute are also helping in the administrative part of the work. The Dahlerup couple now confine themselves to the scientific part

of the work, and the introductory articles. Fru Dahlerup has not been an official contributor, so it is a satisfaction to point out her title to honour in *Kvinden og Samfundet*.

Immense responsibility in the administrative direction is in the hands of another woman, Dr. (phil.) Lis Jacobsen, the president of the above-mentioned Language and Literature Society. She inspects the staff of workers, and also the genesis and development of the work, and her administrative attainments are enriched by her scientific talents.

When the work, which we wish Godspeed, is finished, two women will have inscribed their names in the book of history. —*Kvinden og Samfundet* (October 30).

### FRANCE.

#### POSITION OF WOMEN LAWYERS.

In France for a case before the civil courts a litigant must have the help of: (1) An "avoué," who carries out the written proceedings; (2) of an "avocat," who makes the speech. Women are avoués but not avouées. [N.B.—The terms correspond roughly, but not exactly, to English solicitor and barrister.] But before courts where an avoué is not compulsory (magistrates, tribunals of commerce, councils of prud'hommes) the avocat represents her client and signs the proceedings. The avocats are grouped into "orders," which work in a tribunal or Court of Appeal. The council of the order or council of discipline is elected by all the members of the bar, the avocats (men and women) are electors and eligible.

But the law does not allow an absent magistrate to be replaced by a woman avoué; only men may be called upon to complete the tribunal or court.

Consular judges (in tribunals of commerce) and the members of councils of prud'hommes (jurisdiction for employers and employees) are elected magistrates. Women may vote, but are not eligible for the tribunals of commerce; they enjoy, on the other hand, all rights in the councils of prud'hommes, and may even be president.

MARIA VÉRONE.

The Chambre des Négociants, the most important commercial society in Paris for defending the interests of the export trade, has refused to admit girls to its school for training commercial travellers, although many firms are obliged to employ girls; these girls will therefore be at a great disadvantage compared with boys, as the only training open to them is what they can pick up.

—*La Française*.

### GERMANY.

#### WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORT A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Committee of the Frauenbund has passed the following resolution:—

"In the name of German women we demand of the Provisional Government the immediate carrying out of all the measures necessary for the calling of a National Assembly. Women, who are now recognised as responsible citizens, can only take part in building up the German state if by the calling of a National Assembly a permanent basis is laid for a just state."

The resolution is signed by Dr. Elisabeth Altmann, Dr. Marie Baum, Dr. Gertrud Bäumer (President of the National Council of Women), Alice Bensheimer, Minna Cauer, Regine Deutsch (President of the Prussian Woman Suffrage Society), Dr. Agnes von Harnack, Dr. Rachel Hirsch, Helene Lange, Josephine Levy Rathenau, Else Lüders, Dr. Elisabeth Lüders, Paula Müller (Evangelical Women), Anna Pappritz, Baronesse von Pawel Rammingen, Countess Radolin, Dr. Alice Salomon (Secretary, International Council of Women), Countess Schverin Löwitz (President of the Agricultural Women), Countess Lisa Waldersee, Marianne Weber, and many other women leaders.

N.B.—Her Hencke, Leader of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council of Bremen, speaking against summoning a National Assembly, said he thought the moment ill chosen for giving women the vote. This attitude on the part of some of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils has probably influenced women's organisations.

#### CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The Catholic Women's League has issued a lengthy manifesto, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"The introduction of woman suffrage is imminent. We

have hitherto held back, and have not entered into the storm and strife of politics. Many of you wish, perhaps, that this condition of quiet, orderly woman's work in home and trade should never be interrupted; many of you think, perhaps, that woman's place is not in political struggles, and that work of parliaments, legislating and deciding the development of our national life, is an affair for men.

"But opinions and wishes on the one side and stern compulsion on the other are two different things. To-day we know that in the next few days or weeks we shall stand before accomplished facts, and all that will matter will be to do our duty.

"This duty demands that we should make full use of the rights that are given us. The most important questions of religion and morality, of family life and education of our children, of social welfare and reform, of women's wage-earning, of domestic activity, of the representation of our women's interests in all departments of life, are closely connected with the development of the life of the state, and will be decided thereby either favourably or unfavourably.

"If, therefore, you are shortly called to the ballot-box, you must know that it is a question of securing the most valuable national possessions, and the healing of our deeply injured national family. Every woman who is really womanly and motherly must therefore be ready to uphold the people's cause as her own.

"We shall probably use our new right for the first time in the elections for the National Assembly. All Catholic women in Germany must co-operate, so that in this important assembly the will of our nation may be expressed clearly and decisively. Above all, insist that the National Assembly shall be soon convoked. It alone can restore legal conditions, and, with them, law and order.

"Catholic women's organisations will, in co-operation with the men who have hitherto represented our principles, establish the lines that our political activity should follow."

The Catholic Women's League has applied to the Committee of the Centre Party to establish the lines of co-operation.

### Will There Be a Sex War?

By MAX QUARCK.

#### WOMEN GAIN FULL EQUAL RIGHTS WITH MEN.

The German Revolution in the first days of its glorious victory has announced equal citizen and economic rights for both sexes, and thereby given the women the vote for all corporate bodies, and equality with men in all industrial relations. In Frankfurt women held an overwhelming mass demonstration in the Paulus Church on November 17th to celebrate this triumph.

In Frankfurt, according to the decision of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, women are now to be members of the town council.

The town labour office is taking measures to assure women economic equality in the local labour market.

#### ECONOMIC RIVALRY OF WOMEN AND RETURNING SOLDIERS.

The most urgent task is to harmonise the interests of the returning soldiers with the need for employment of the women whose rights have now been recognised and proclaimed. All leading circles in the new republican organisations are at one in insisting that the soldiers must be given employment, and at their former jobs.

What, then, is to become of the women who were forced into commerce and industry to support their families, and who have made for themselves a new position in life, with a fresh and free outlook? They have become quite different from the women before the war. They have learned how small their exclusively domestic horizon was, and have learned how wage-earning women must enter trade unions and organisations. By this they have learnt the first lesson in co-operation in social reconstruction, and everything must be done not to destroy this development. A minority of trade union and socialist women realised this before the war, and have acted as guides and leaders for the hundreds of thousands of newcomers. Above all, our great trade unions have been exemplary in organising the work-women during the last year of the war. Now we must be careful not to alienate them from socialism by driving them out of employment. We must, whatever happens, avoid a sex war. Unfortunately, employers and officials have begun to discharge women to make room for returning soldiers. The post office has acted in this way. Dressmakers and servants are out of work—the former

owing to lack of raw material, the latter owing to food scarcity. Munition workers, clerks, waitresses, and others, are unemployed; there is a danger that so many women without work will come on the streets.

The local labour office, under guidance of the trade unions, has begun to take the most necessary steps. Women who have worked permanently at munitions are to be given 70 per cent. of the average for the previous four weeks. Discharges are not to take place without careful inquiry into personal conditions, and those women are discharged who have other work to go to. This affects agricultural workers especially. Unmarried women without dependents will be next dismissed. Distinction will be drawn between married women whose husbands can support them and those who have to support themselves and their families. Unemployment maintenance must be given to those who have to give up work in order to give place to returned soldiers. A women's section of the local labour office will be organised, with a competent woman director, who will be in close touch with the men's director. The town authorities are urged to provide accommodation and food for unemployed women during the period of demobilisation. The whole question is not only local and national, but international.

—*Volkstimme*.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### GOVERNMENT'S ELECTION PLEDGE TO WOMEN.

The Coalition manifesto signed by Lloyd George and Bonar Law gives the following pledge: "It will be the duty of the New Government to remove all existing inequalities of law as between men and women."

The organised Free Churches have issued a manifesto setting forth their attitude to the General Election and the problems of Reconstruction. Their programme includes: "Complete emancipation and equipment of womanhood for service to the state."

#### National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

##### POLITICAL SITUATION.

Everything has happened at once for Great Britain this month. The armistice has been signed, women have been made eligible for Parliament, and the General Election is upon us. Yet—perhaps because of the suddenness with which these things have occurred—we are taking them all for granted as though we had known for long that this was the month for which they were dated.

Last month a vote was taken in the House of Commons on the advisability of admitting women to Parliament, and the majority in favour was 274—25. Considering this crushing majority in the light of the bitter opposition which the Suffrage cause has always had to face, one could not help wondering how far the favouring vote was one of conviction and how far one of expediency, originating in a wholesome respect for our six million or more women voters. However, be that as it may, the majority demanded attention; it received it. Within a few days the Government announced its intention of introducing legislation on the lines prescribed, and the following Bill has since passed through the Lower House without a division: "To amend the law with respect to the capacity of women to sit in Parliament."

The House of Commons discussed whether or not the Bill should be amended to enable peeresses in their own right to sit in the House of Lords. Finally it was left to the House of Lords to make this amendment. Unfortunately, the Lords considered it best to leave this Bill as it stood, and to deal with the question of peeresses later in a Bill revising the whole constitution of Parliament. Peeresses, therefore, will not take their seats at the opening of the new Parliament, even if there are, as we hope, women members in the Lower House. The General Election is announced for December 14.

#### WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

There is a steadily growing list of women who have been adopted by different constituencies as candidates for Parliament, some representing parties, some standing as Independents. And outside the list there are at least half a dozen other women who are willing to stand for election provided they can secure seats where they have a sporting chance of success.

As soon as it became evident that women were really going to stand for Parliament and receive party support, the National

Union had to consider very seriously what its attitude towards them must be as a strictly non-party society. It came to the conclusion that in order to be effective, non-party, and feminist, it must be "All Party" as far as the election is concerned, and support women of all parties alike. But support widely diffused is apt to be support rendered ineffectual. The Union is therefore selecting equal numbers of women candidates from each party, and intends to concentrate its efforts upon supporting these. It is reopening its old Election Fighting Fund, which used to be reserved for support of men with a Women's Suffrage item in their programme, and is devoting it to the happier purpose of backing women's own candidature. Naturally, wherever a good feminist is standing, whether man or woman, the Local Society of the Union will give all the support it can. But for the moment we all feel that the election work of a Suffrage Society must be primarily support of women candidates, and such concentrated useful support as should ensure their safe election.

#### THE WOMAN VOTER AND THE WOMAN M.P.

It is very hard to calculate the interest which the newly enfranchised woman voter takes in the newly-made-eligible woman M.P. Her interest in the election is certainly stimulated by the fact that women are to stand for Parliament. At the same time she undoubtedly needs and is anxious for political education. It is very natural. Deprived for so many years of every means of approaching public service, she can hardly be expected immediately on her enfranchisement to develop knowledge of Parliamentary procedure or any great enthusiasm for those politics which she has always been told are "not her business." Without recognising it as enthusiasm for politics, however, she is as a rule keenly interested in many of the leading political problems of the day—the organisation and remuneration of women's labour, the reform of the guardianship laws, the endowment of motherhood, etc., etc.—so that when our organisers explain to her that these are the very matters on which her vote will be of use, she is usually ready to lend a willing ear. The movement for the education of the woman voter goes steadily on, and the number of Women Citizens' Associations in the country is rapidly increasing.

#### DEMobilISATION.

The labour question is probably the most crucial of the moment. The armistice is still "news," and yet Britain has already seen its processions and deputations of unemployed munition girls with their banners and their motto, "We want work." The problem is serious because of the rapidity with which it grows. Every day more women are dismissed, and although there is much work to be done in the country, and new industries will gradually absorb the unemployed workers, new industries will not grow in the night, nor is labour so fluid that it can transfer itself without time and training from one trade to another. All countries must, of course, with the end of the war, face this same problem of unemployment, but Great Britain is particularly a sufferer because it has devoted its energies so extensively to munition making, and because of so many of its women, hitherto quite without experience of industry, have entered the engineering trade. As yet the personnel is unannounced of whatever special Board or Committee will deal with the labour section of demobilisation, but it is imperative that a proper number of women shall be included among its members.

#### Women's Freedom League.

The Women's Freedom League has offered uncompromising opposition to Regulation 40D, issued as an Order in Council by the War Office on March 22nd last. Again and again we demanded the immediate withdrawal of this regulation, which practically reintroduced into this country the old and discredited Contagious Diseases Acts; and on the cessation of hostilities we further urged that all prosecutions under this regulation should cease. We have made this regulation a test question for all candidates at the coming general election, and now have the satisfaction of learning that this iniquitous regulation has been revoked.

We are in the midst of our election campaign, and are actively supporting the Parliamentary candidature of Mrs. How Martyn, B.Sc., for the Hendon Division of Middlesex; Miss Phipps, B.A., for Chelsea; and Mrs. Despard, for North Battersea. We are prepared to support other women candidates in various parts of the country, provided that they agree with the policy and programme of work of the Women's Freedom League, and provided also that our local members or our local branch agree to support them. With regard to men

candidates, our members are systematically questioning them as to what they are prepared to do, if returned to the House of Commons, in order to secure for women equal voting rights with men, the opening of all professions, high offices of State, public offices, and the magisterial bench to women on equal terms with men; their right to work in all trades and sections of trades equally with men; and an equal moral standard for both sexes. We are impressing on candidates the fact that they will have the whole weight of our opposition if they agree to any kind of legislation in sex matters which in operation is not absolutely fair as between men and women.

Last week we held a two days' Victory Fair at Caxton Hall to celebrate the triumph of Woman Suffrage and the right of women to a seat and a vote in the House of Commons. On the second day we held an experimental Parliamentary election, all the candidates—Conservative, Liberal, Labour, and Independent—at which were women, and the returning officer a woman. The election count was carried out on the lines of proportional representation, and resulted in the return of Mrs. How Martyn, the Independent candidate (who is also the prospective Parliamentary candidate for Hendon at the coming election) at the head of the poll, and Mrs. Margaret Wynne Nevinson, the Liberal candidate, as the second elected representative.

F. A. UNDERWOOD.

#### UNEMPLOYED GIRLS IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

The Ministry of Reconstruction has issued a report embodying the results of extensive inquiry into the problems of demobilisation as affecting young persons under 18. The report describes the effect of war conditions on young people as mischievous and demoralising, and urges that they should not be intensified. It suggests centres for unemployed boys and girls in all towns, to be managed by representatives of local education authorities, juvenile employment committees, trade unions, and employers' associations, to be financed from national funds. The object of the centres should be to hold the boys and girls together during unemployment, and to provide them with industrial training, physical training, and recreation. Maintenance allowances to be paid during unemployment on condition that the educational classes are attended.

#### WOMEN'S ELECTION PROGRAMME.

An interesting circular has been issued to women electors by the Women's Local Government Society and the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, pointing out that women, as forming not far from one-half of the electorate, can do much to secure the return to Parliament of men and women with a high standard of character and public honour. The circular states that "a House of Commons that includes no women members cannot be representative," and proceeds to set forth what might be described as the women's programme. It asks:—

Do you believe in upholding the same moral standard for men as for women?

Are you in favour of the removal of all artificial restrictions on a woman's choice of a career?

Are you in favour of equal opportunities in education and training for girls as for boys, and for women as for men?

Are you in favour of a considerable proportion of women on all statutory and Government-appointed bodies?

Are you in favour of equal rights in guardianship for mothers and fathers?

Are you in favour of the co-operation of women with men in dealing with all questions of juvenile delinquency?

Are you in favour of equal pay for men and women for equal work?

#### MISS MACARTHUR'S FOURTEEN POINTS.

Miss Mary MacArthur (Mrs. W. C. Anderson), who was the first woman candidate to be adopted by a constituency, has issued her election address to the electors of Stourbridge. Addressing them as "Fellow-citizens," and having stated that she stands for the aims and objects of the Labour party, she goes on to say:—

"It takes a man and a woman to make the ideal home, and I believe that neither can build the ideal world without the help of the other. In the new Parliament, where laws affecting every household in the land will be framed, the point of view of the mother as well as that of the father should find expression. If I am returned to the House of Commons, I shall try to voice in a special sense the aspirations of the women workers of this

land, who in every industrial centre in the United Kingdom and Ireland are voluntarily contributing their pennies to the expenses of my candidature. I shall also feel entitled to speak for the woman whose work never ends, the woman in the home, who faces and solves every day a multitude of problems, the woman who has been too often neglected or forgotten by politicians, the mother of the children upon whom the future pride and strength of the nation depend."

Among "My Fourteen Points" are "A man's pay for a man's work," "A million new homes," and the democratic control of industry.

#### CANADA.

MRS. RALPH SMITH, M.P., BRITISH COLUMBIA.

With regard to women standing for members of Parliament all over the world, I might say I think the world will be glad to welcome them, as the time is long past due when the women's view-point is necessary to the best and fullest development of our public life. I think it is necessary more so now than ever.

This war has taught us many things. The readjustment and reconstruction that must and will take place need the best, the most intelligent, and the cleverest women, with the best of our men, to bring about a satisfactory state of affairs. I find able, intelligent men welcome our women, and will themselves insist that they be given a fair representation. I look forward to the time when women of the Motherland will occupy seats in our Legislative Halls, and their work will redound to their credit and the benefit of humanity.

There is much more I should like to say, but I shall be glad later on to say what is in my mind if you so wish.

Wishing women the world over every success, I am,

Yours faithfully,

M. E. SMITH (Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.P.).

#### JAMAICA.

The Woman's Suffrage movement is now well launched. At the first large public meeting in the capital, Kingston, the chair was taken by Lady Probyn, wife of the Governor, and speeches were delivered by a number of women, and also by the member for Kingston, Mr. Simpson, Mr. J. L. King, and others.

The women who spoke outlined as a part of the work which women would attempt in Jamaica when they had the vote, legislation to cope with a present widespread social condition, and so to improve industrial conditions and public opinion that woman workers will receive a better wage than at present. It was also forecast that compulsory education would be strongly supported along with continuation schools. One speaker indicated that a scheme would be advanced for reorganising the present reformatories and industrial schools, and there will be a proposal to appoint female as well as male sanitary inspectors.

The women will undoubtedly vote to curb the liquor interest and for legislation to suppress gambling. A petition to the Legislative Council in support of Mr. Simpson's Woman Suffrage Bill is now receiving signatures.

The Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, who represents Kingston, the capital of the island, in the Legislative Council, has announced his intention of bringing forward a measure that will provide for giving the vote to women. The press is friendly, and active propaganda is being carried on.

Women recently received the right to vote in connection with the affairs of the Anglican Church. A few of the women have seats on various public boards, chiefly educational boards of one kind or another.

Women are fairly represented in the general schools of the island. They supply by far the larger part of the post office and telegraph staff. A few women are at work as preachers. The population is about 900,000.

—Christian Science Monitor.

#### Indian Women and Public Life.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS VOTES FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Last week there was a meeting of ladies in Bombay, at which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the talented poetess of the country, delivered an address. She urged Indian women to bestir themselves and come to the assistance of their country when it was passing through a critical time in its history. It was not right

that women should stand altogether aloof from politics. A woman's voice was just as effective in the national life of a country as in its family life. History taught them what important part Indian women had played in the political life of the country, both in ancient and in modern times. She mentioned Seta, and Anasooya, and the Begum of Bhopal as examples. She urged the women to help men in striving for the self government of the country. She closed by entreating them to give a united support to the objects of the special congress of the people of India which was about to open.

Three days later Mrs. Naidu, from her place as member of Special Congress of All-India, moved a resolution that "women possessing the same qualifications as are laid down in the Montagu Reform Scheme shall not be disqualified on account of sex." It was passed by the Congress.

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS.

Bangalore, India, October 6th, 1918.

#### HUNGARY.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER: FIRST WOMAN DIPLOMAT.

It is reported that Frau Rosika Schwimmer has been appointed Hungarian Minister to Switzerland. This is the first case in history of a woman being officially appointed as national representative to a foreign country.

Rosika Schwimmer is one of the leaders of the women's movement in Hungary, and also in the international movement. She is well known as a writer and lecturer in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, Finland, Scandinavia, and the United States. She attended the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress in Berlin in 1904, and was presented to the American pioneer, Susan B. Anthony. Her brilliant talents and forceful personality soon brought her to the front. Her wit, verve, and charm as a speaker drew crowded audiences to her meetings, and her inspiration developed the Feminist Society of Hungary on pacifist as well as suffragist lines. She took an active part in the International Woman Suffrage Congresses at Amsterdam, London, and Stockholm, and organised the magnificent congress at Buda-Pesth. In 1914 she went to London to carry on journalistic work, and on the eve of war she organised a women's protest against what she foresaw as the greatest horror in history.

After war was declared between Great Britain and the Central Powers she sailed for the United States, where she took an active part in suffrage work, and also in peace propaganda. The Ford peace ship is said to have been due to her, and she sailed on it for Europe. These activities naturally brought her opponents, and the anti-suffragists in the United States have freely and fiercely attacked her; but no one who knows Rosika Schwimmer can deny her great abilities, her public spirit, or her whole-hearted and passionate devotion to the causes of women's enfranchisement and of world peace, or the very great services she has rendered to these causes.

Her present brilliant position will give her scope for fresh activity, and her career will be watched with sympathetic interest by women all over the world.

#### ITALY.

MATERNITY INSURANCE.

The League for Protecting Women's Interests founded a maternity insurance scheme more than twenty years ago. The "Cassa di Maternità" of Milan was constituted in 1905 as a voluntary provident society. A woman paying 80 centimes per month, and having contributed for a year, receives 30 lire on confinement. The funds rely partly on donations, and the institution is under the inspection of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the Provincial Commission of Beneficence.

Dr. Pauline Schiff sends a report on the maternity insurance scheme, with the following comments:

"At the International Congress, Milan, October, 1894, on industrial accidents, I took occasion to point out the double burden weighing on working woman and the little support she gets either from the State or from the community, whilst others enjoy the economic advantages which result from the increased production due to the woman worker. For this reason we must consider maternity on the part of innumerable women not only as a family event, but of the greatest social importance, and for which the State and society owe a great debt to women, as producers of industrial values.

"In the second place, it is a mistake in principle to call the woman who gives life to a new being a sick person, who in that way becomes an object of pity and almsgiving. It is a physiological process, not a pathological one, though it may become the latter failing foresight, which confirms the right to the necessary assistance.

"Maternity, with all its significance in nature and civilisation, should always be respected, and consequently, if the insured include unmarried mothers, they will have the same rights as the married.

"Abortion (and this was strongly supported by doctors on the committees which were subsequently formed) gives the insured the same rights as for a confinement. If it is a crime, that is a question for the law.

"The State should contribute 40 per cent. Public administrative bodies, labour bourses and congregations, as well as individuals, should all contribute. The workwoman herself will insure with a graduated fee, and may be entered as a young child by her parents, so that if well administered each confinement will be insured for 40 francs—a very modest amount, but which will enable the mother to rest for thirty days. (Living was then much cheaper.)

"By careful study, supported by the public and the press, the work was carried through, and is carried out extensively; after the war the land workers must also be included in one or other of the two categories, 'Caisse d'Etat' for societies, and 'Caisse locale' for individuals.

"Before the war the experiment was well received by other nations, and there is good hope that in Sweden, Australia, and other countries these measures will be successful."

#### NETHERLANDS.

##### RAPID PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Woman Suffrage is going so fast these days in our country that it is sometimes difficult to keep pace with it. Day after day leaders of the most influential political parties declare themselves in favour of Woman Suffrage, and they express even the wish that the Woman Suffrage Bill of Mr. Marchant soon will be discussed in Parliament, and, after it is accepted, the Second Chamber shall dissolve, and new elections in which the women can take part will be held. The leaders of the Roman Catholics, the Calvinists, the Conservatives, together with the Prime Minister, have suddenly grown ripe for this reform, and want to enforce it into law in the shortest possible time. So it is not impossible that before the end of this year all Dutch women, without restrictions, will be enfranchised, and that the Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht, when it celebrates the twenty-fifth year of its existence on February 8, 1919, can make this a day of great festivity.

I have several reasons why I do not tell you how this sudden change of opinions must be explained.

ALETTA H. JACOBS,

President, Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht  
(Affiliated to the I.W.S.A.).  
Amsterdam, November 19, 1918.

##### CELEBRATION OF SUFFRAGE SOCIETY'S TWENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY

On February 5th, 1919, it will be a quarter of a century since the Dutch Women Suffrage Association was formed in Amsterdam. In Holland societies and associations have the custom to commemorate that occasion and review their achievements during their twenty-five years of existence. Our W.S.A. is going to follow that custom, and although we have missed the chance of getting women totally enfranchised in the revision of the Constitution, we have at least secured eligibility for women. That is something, and we have one woman M.P., Miss Groeneweg. We can also boast of a thriving and growing organisation, and of having converted public opinion concerning woman suffrage. So we feel that there is some reason to celebrate our commemoration.

On the occasion of the celebration, February 5th, the D.W.S.A. is going to edit a memorandum book, with historical sketches, portraits, and photographs of suffrage processions and meetings, which may be obtained for 8s., at the office of the Association, 627, Heerengracht, Amsterdam, and will surely be of interest to all students of the suffrage movement.

We hope to receive that day many cables and telegrams from associated countries.

ROSA MANUS,

Secretary, Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht.  
November 8th, 1918.

#### NORWAY.

##### WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR THE STORTHING.

Among the many candidates for the Storting there are at last the names of some women, one of whom is Agnes Martens-Sparre, put forward by the Christiania Left in the Uranienborg district.

This district has always been the fortress of the Right, and there is little probability of the woman being chosen even if every single woman and man belonging to the Left vote for her.

We would have liked a better chance, but the party thought our turn had come for one bone, so Fru Sparre was dumped in this particular district.

The Right has not put forward a woman candidate, but has asked Sekretær Karen Platon to be deputy in the Gamle Akers district.

The Bod and Narviks Teetotal party have nominated Fotograf Louise Engru as their candidate.

At Frondhem, School-manageress Sara Christie has again been put up as deputy of the candidate in their district.

The Women's Suffrage Society, in combination with the Norwegian Society for the Women's Cause and some other societies, had sent to different political parties in Christiania a question as to how far they were willing this year to put forward some women as election candidates for their party, since in such a case the societies were willing to support these candidates. As no answers came in time the Women's Suffrage Society, which is politically neutral, decided to put forward its own candidates, and put forward Dr. (phil. docent) Ellen Gleditsch in the Uranienborg district, and Factory-inspector Betzy Kjelsberg in the Gamle Akers district. As deputy for Dr. Gleditsch, Fru Hanna Isaachsen is standing, and for Factory-inspector Kjelsberg, Dr. Kjølleth is standing. Our hopes are not great, but we beg all men and women to meet frequently, and not to let us have the disgrace of seeing Norwegian women sitting silent outside the Storting and letting men settle everything in matters which are so important for us as house mothers in this difficult time.

Let us turn our eyes away from political divisions. We must now have the help of women in ruling our land.

—Nyglaende (October 15).

##### THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

The Women's Suffrage Society started its election campaign on October 4 in the big hall of the Students' Union with a very well attended meeting, where Fru Hanna Isaachsen gave a lecture on "Why We Want Women in the Storting," and Frøken Nanna Brock described the work done by the House-keeping Committee of the Food Department. Dr. (phil.) Ellen Gleditsch gave a clear account of the programme of the Women's Suffrage Society. Nurse Bergljot Larsson ended the meeting by a powerful appeal to rally to the programme of the Women's Suffrage Society. To summarise briefly the programme to be adopted, it is desired: (1) To improve and secure the home and its economic existence; (2) to aim at good housing, hygiene, and healthy and good houses, with a view to combating disease; (3) to give women good technical training; (4) to reorganise poor relief; (5) to give wages to widows who are rearing families; (6) to improve the conditions of women's work, and to aim at equal wages for equal work.

—Nyglaende (October 15).

#### SWEDEN.

##### A New Bill Concerning Legal Rights in Marriage.

The Parliamentary Committees for the consideration of proposed alterations in the legal statutes in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have jointly prepared and proposed a unanimously adopted bill covering new stipulations in regard to the rights of parties to a marriage. According to the present Swedish laws on that point, the wife stands personally and financially under the guardianship of her husband, who, as well, has complete control over the children. During late years the wife, in consideration of lesser changes in the law, has been granted certain rights in given circumstances.

The new bill, if adopted by the House of Representatives and becomes law, at once raises the woman to the equal of the man within the marriage.

The first paragraph of the proposed bill reads as follows: "Husband and wife are mutually bound to be faithful and of assistance to one another; they must co-operate in endeavouring to promote the welfare of the family." They shall to the best of their ability contribute to the support of the

family, and the law states expressly that the work of the wife in the home shall be counted as fulfilling her part of this duty. The party who contributes money to the upkeep of the household shall be obliged to give suitably fixed sums for the joint household expenses, and for the special requirements of the other party. Financially the husband and wife become fully independent, each retaining possession and control of his or her respective property or earnings; but there is a stipulation that, unless otherwise expressly agreed between them, they have "a certain duty to see that the property of the other shall not be squandered to the injury of the family." Real property and household effects are protected by this clause from being wantonly sold or pawned without the consent of the other party. At dissolution of the marriage through divorce or death, the property is divided equally between the parties. Agreements can be made, however, excluding certain property from the operation of these clauses. The law advises husband and wife to settle disagreements over these stipulations between themselves if possible, but serious cases may be submitted to the courts for settlement after mediation has failed. The arbitrator in such disputes may be a woman.

The law attempts in a happy manner to establish that equality between husband and wife which is a necessary condition in our day for progress on sound lines. Mrs. Emilie Broomé has been a member of the Committee during the deliberations over this bill, and the Swedish women have the happiness to greet a proposal which is of such great importance to them, and in which their interests have been so well looked after.

GERTRUD ODENCRANTZ-RODHE.

##### ST. BRIDGET'S DAY.

St. Bridget's Day, October 7th, and the Suffrage Day of the Swedish women, was celebrated as an introduction to the winter's suffrage campaign. As in previous years, the day was devoted to the memory of a prominent suffragist woman. This time the choice had fallen on Susan B. Anthony, the untiring advocate of woman's suffrage in America. A particularly interesting biography had been compiled in her honour by Frigga Carlberg, and sent out to the various local associations. In Stockholm and in different parts of the country the day was celebrated with meetings, with lectures describing the life and work of Susan Anthony, suffrage lectures, as well as singing and music. The following resolution was adopted on this occasion:—

"Swedish women, who have met on St. Bridget's Day, 1918, to honour the memory of one of the very earliest pioneers in the cause of woman's suffrage, Susan B. Anthony, are full of joy in the thought that the cause for which she valiantly fought for more than fifty years has now been victorious, and found its solution in country after country.

"It is with feelings of bitterness that we contemplate the fact that Sweden has not been permitted to be counted among the progressive states in this respect. In our country the settlement of the woman's rights question has been retarded from year to year owing to the stubborn resistance of one political party, while in other countries it has been solved by joint agreement between all the parties. In the name of the many women who have worked here and elsewhere for the full rights of citizenship for the women, we appeal to the Conservative party that they co-operate at the 1919 session of the Riksdag for the granting of political suffrage and eligibility to the women of Sweden."

Descriptive and biographical articles concerning Miss Anthony also appeared in the press.

##### Women and the League of Nations.

The Swedish section of the International Women's Committee for Permanent Peace, the members of which are Nathilda Widegren, Ellen Palmstierna, Anna Kleman, Anna Lindhagen, and Nina Andersson, were received by the Swedish Prime Minister on September 19th, and presented a memorial which has been drawn up by the Scandinavian section of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, addressed to the Governments of the Scandinavian countries, which has been presented simultaneously to the Governments of Denmark and Norway. The memorialists demand a theoretical and systematic examination of the immediate prerequisites for the League of Nations and a searching investigation into the practical difficulties of its realisation at this moment. We believe, say the memorialists, that the neutral states of Europe are specially fitted for such an international task, and, moreover, that they ought to feel morally bound to undertake it. Those states, which have not been morally

subjected to the same strain as the belligerents have been in consequence of the sufferings and horrors of the war, can more easily undertake this work in the service of humanity. Further, these states by their policy of neutrality and arbitration can claim to have already broken with the principle of force in international relations.

The demand of the memorialists is as follows: "Believing that the Scandinavian countries have in this respect a special world mission to perform, we call upon the Governments of the Scandinavian countries to appoint a Scandinavian Commission which shall be entrusted with the task of formulating the fundamental principles and the conditions which are necessary for the formation of a League of Nations.

"We express the hope that the Governments of the Scandinavian countries may take this matter in hand as speedily as possible, so that a complete scheme may be in readiness when the time comes for its realisation in, as we hope, the immediate future. We are aware that commissions with a similar object have been appointed by the Governments of other countries, neutral as well as belligerent."

—Rösträtt för Kvinnor.

##### Swedish Women and Peace.

The following telegram has been sent to Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Alliance for Women's Suffrage, and to Jane Addams, President of the two greatest Women's Peace Associations in America:—

"Swedish women call upon the American women to do all in their power to promote and strengthen the demand in their country that a peace based on justice and reconciliation shall be given to the world."

(Signed) National Society for Women's Suffrage.  
Moderate Women's Suffrage Society.  
Swedish Women's National League.  
Liberal Women.  
Swedish Moderate Women's League.  
Swedish Social Democratic Women's Clubs.  
Frederika-Bremer Society.  
White Ribbon Society.  
Swedish Branch, Y.W.C.A.  
Swedish Section of the International Women's Committee for Permanent Peace.

—Rösträtt för Kvinnor.

A new woman town councillor has been elected at Stockholm. Fru Ella Billing has been elected in place of Professor Warburg. Fru Billing is on the Committee of the Stockholm Women's Suffrage Society, and devotes herself to social work in the capital.

—Rösträtt för Kvinnor.

One of the noteworthy events of the month has been a public disputation at which L. Med Gerda Uddgren defended the thesis drawn up by her as preliminary to receiving the degree of doctor of medicine. The discussion lasted three hours and a half. The degree of doctor of medicine is the highest in Sweden.

HERTHA.

#### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

##### THREE MORE SUFFRAGE STATES.

At last the suffragists of the United States are able to send to their faithful friends in other countries good news in measure full and overflowing. First, we can announce that by the elections of November 5th three more states have granted full suffrage to women—Michigan, South Dakota, and Oklahoma. Second, enough new members have been sent to both Houses of Congress to make absolutely sure the success of the Federal Amendment at the next session.

Under the usual schedule this session would not begin until December, 1919, but because of the vast number of questions to be considered at the close of the war, it is almost sure to be called early next spring. We had hoped that elections to supply vacancies caused by death, which are now filled temporarily by appointees, would result in giving us the two votes necessary to carry our amendment during the present session. It seems, however, that we have gained only one of these three, and, strange to say, that one comes from South Carolina, whose representatives have never given one favourable vote in either House. We expected to get one from New Hampshire, but on the face of the returns an opponent has been elected. His margin is so small that it is said a recount will be called for.

There is also the hope that when our amendment comes up again during the present session, and it is seen that it lacks only one vote, some senator who opposed it before can be persuaded to change his mind. There is especial reason to hope for this, because the Republicans have gained control of both Houses of the next Congress, and the Democrats will have their only chance during this present session to give the deciding vote in favour of the Federal Amendment. It is believed that they will do this in order to make a record on which they can appeal to the women in the equal-suffrage states at the next presidential election.

#### VICTORY IN THE STATES.

The victory in Michigan is the greatest that ever has been achieved except that of New York a year ago. Michigan has over 100,000 more women 21 years old than California, and two more members of Congress, which gives the state two more votes for President in the electoral college. It is also a great victory because this is the first state of what is known as the "Middle West"—the large group of states between the Mississippi River and the Eastern range of mountains—to enfranchise its women. It has twice defeated a woman suffrage amendment, and now this is said to have been carried by a majority of 25,000—a wonderful gain. There probably never was a suffrage campaign in which so many prominent men and organisations of men took part, and it also was strongly supported by all the organisations of women in the state.

South Dakota has defeated a woman suffrage amendment a number of times, but the circumstances have always been unfavourable. Its law has permitted aliens to vote on a six-months residence, and only a declaration of citizenship without full naturalisation. This present amendment declared simply that hereafter all fully naturalised citizens who have lived one year in the state shall be entitled to vote. It thus wiped out the old law, and by omitting the word "male" included women. The returns are not complete, but thus far it has a majority of 20,000, which will be increased.

We have had little hope of Oklahoma because of a very bad law which requires that in order to carry a constitutional amendment it must have a majority of the largest number who vote at the election, and not of those merely who vote on the amendment itself. Thus every ballot which is not marked at all on the amendment is counted against it. It is practically impossible to amend a constitution with such a provision. The majority for the amendment is so large that it has been sufficient to overcome even this great handicap. This is an unexpected and joyful surprise.

From the beginning of their campaigns Michigan, South Dakota, and Oklahoma have asked the co-operation and assistance of the National Association, and these have been given to the fullest extent. It has sent them twenty-two of its best organisers, and has contributed 35,000 dollars. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Chapman Catt, and other National speakers, had expected to give up the month of October to these campaigns, but on account of the Spanish influenza a ban was placed on all public meetings. This prevented any spoken appeal to the voters, and it was greatly feared that it might result in losing the amendment. However, they had everything possible in the way of literature, and the strong support of almost the entire press in every state.

#### THE AMENDMENT IN LOUISIANA.

Although for years Southern men have opposed the Federal Amendment on the ground that the granting of the suffrage was a right reserved to the states, the Legislature of Louisiana was the first that ever gave the voters an opportunity to express themselves on the question. The pressure was very strong there, and the Governor himself went before the Legislature and requested that it should submit this amendment. President Wilson was so anxious to have this done in order to make a test in the South, that he sent an eloquent appeal to the Legislature, and it responded with a large majority in favour of it. The women of the state having the campaign in charge did not wish assistance of any kind from the National Association, but preferred to manage it in their own way. An overwhelming defeat was everywhere else expected, and there was the greatest surprise when the returns showed that the amendment carried at all points outside of New Orleans, the one large city. Here it received an adverse majority of 9,000 votes, due to Mayor Martin Behrman and a Democratic "ring" which represents everything that is corrupt in politics. The majorities outside of the city were not sufficient to overcome this big adverse vote, and the amendment was lost by less than 2,000. The Governor

and most of the prominent men in the state used their influence in its favour, and this small negative majority was in reality a victory.

From every point of view our cause was never in so hopeful a condition as now, and we trust that henceforth we shall have only good news to send in return for the good news that we shall expect from the other countries as soon as their situation once more becomes normal.

#### ADVANCE OF PROHIBITION.

I have not forgotten my promise of long ago to give some information in regard to the progress of the movement for Prohibition of the liquor traffic, but suffrage affairs have crowded it out of every letter. One of the great advantages of the war has been the increase of public sentiment in favour of Prohibition, in the first place to protect our soldiers, and in the second to protect our people as a whole. Last year Congress submitted an amendment to the National Constitution—as we are trying to have it do for Woman Suffrage,—and this went to the State Legislatures for ratification. When three-fourths of the forty-eight put their seal of ratification on it, Congress then pronounces it to be a part of the National or Federal Constitution, and it becomes a law of the land. It prohibits absolutely the manufacture or the sale of intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer and wine.

Not many Legislatures met during the present year, but all that did so ratified the amendment—fourteen of them. Meanwhile in a large number of states a referendum on the question had been sent to the voters, and twenty-six states already have adopted Prohibition in this manner. At the election which has just passed, a referendum was taken in a number of other states, and four of them gave a majority for Prohibition, making thirty states in which it will prevail after January 1st, and many of these have already had it for a number of years. The Federal Amendment was ratified by five Legislatures whose states had not adopted Prohibition. Practically all of the state Legislatures will meet next winter, when it is believed that enough will ratify the Federal Amendment to make up the required thirty-six, and it then will become a part of the National Constitution, and the law will prevail in every state. Ten of the twelve equal suffrage states are under Prohibition, and to these might be added Arkansas and Texas, where women have the full vote for the primary elections. It will thus be seen that in a few years the entire United States will be rid of the great burden of crime and pauperism which is due to intemperance, and it is not too much to say that the country can easily pay its enormous war debt with the money that will be thus saved.

Congress had already enacted a National law that no more intoxicating liquor could be manufactured or imported into the United States until one year after the close of the war, and other bills even more drastic are being considered. But it is likely that within one year after the close of the war the National Prohibition Amendment will have been decreed by Congress. Many of the suffrage leaders, past and present, have said that they were willing to wait for their measure until after Prohibition had been adopted, if this should become necessary. It now appears that Prohibition will be definitely established a little before equal suffrage, as after our Federal Amendment is submitted, it will have to run the gauntlet of thirty-six Legislatures, and that will necessarily consume some time. The end of the war seems close at hand, and all nations of the earth can then begin the great constructive work which will give them a better government than they have ever before enjoyed.

IDA HUSTED HARPER, Chairman, Editorial Correspondence, Leslie Suffrage Bureau.  
New York, November 8th, 1918.

#### WOMEN VOTE IN NEW YORK.

P.S.—It has been many times said that the supreme test of woman suffrage would come when it was applied in New York, the second largest city in the world, and all kinds of direful forebodings were made. There probably never has been a more exciting election in this state than that of November 5th, when Senators and Representatives in Congress were to be elected, and most of the state legislators and all the state officers. Men and women of every nationality on earth were at the polls, as well as native citizens of every class, condition, and colour. The exact number of women who voted has not yet been announced, but it is estimated that about 1,000,000 in the state registered, and that a very large portion of them voted. The papers unite in saying that it was one of the

quietest and most peaceful elections ever held in the city or the state. Hundreds of women served on the Election Boards, and a number of the papers spoke of the touch of colour lent to the crowds by the clothes of the women, and of the general air of gaiety and comradeship which pervaded the polling places, and said that the men seemed to enjoy the novelty of the situation as much as the women. A feature that especially amused the suffragists was the utter ignorance displayed by the press before the election as to what candidates the women would vote for. So well did they keep their own counsel that even the usual betting on elections was practically eliminated because of the great uncertainty of the women's vote. In brief, the supreme test of woman suffrage has been made in New York, and it has justified the highest expectations of its advocates.

#### WOMEN M.P.'S.

In the equal-suffrage states women members of the Legislature have been accepted as a matter of course, and over fifty have been elected. They have been treated with the same respect as men legislators, have been appointed on various committees, and in a number of instances have been made chairmen. A woman lawyer (not a Mormon) was chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Legislature of Utah. Women members sometimes preside over the sessions. In most of these states there are always one or more women in the Legislature. Their influence is felt, especially on domestic and industrial legislation. One woman is sitting in the Lower House of Congress, and she and another are candidates for the Senate.

In New York, where the women exercised their suffrage for the first time this autumn, about 130 women stood for offices of different kinds—twenty-five for the Lower House of the Legislature, twelve for the Upper House, two for Supreme Judge, several for state offices (even for governor and lieutenant governor), nine for Congress, others for county and city offices. All of these were chosen at the primary elections for nominating candidates. There was no objection from any source, and their nominations were legal without special action by the courts. In all of our states the enfranchisement of women carries with it the eligibility to every office, even that of President of the United States.

#### Women at the Peace Table.

SEND RESOLUTIONS TO PRESIDENT ASKING FULL RECOGNITION.

Representatives of women's organisations of New York met on November 20th, on the call of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to urge that women be represented in the United States delegation to the Peace Conference. Miss Mary Garrett Hay presided. A resolution offered by Mrs. Catt was adopted unanimously as follows:—

"Whereas, the great war just ended has been a partnership of all the people of every belligerent country, composing two vast armies, one in the trenches and one of civilians, who have formed a second line of defence to supply the needs of the fighters, thus making it possible to fight; and

"Whereas, the war could not have been carried to a victorious conclusion without the aid of women in civilian activities, as is shown by the testimony of men of high authority in every belligerent land; and

"Whereas, all truly civilised, intelligent people now wish to make a final end of war, and so to reorganise the forces of civilisation as to make future war impossible; and

"Whereas, women compose a half of society, with very special and peculiar interests to be conserved and protected, all too frequently overlooked by men; therefore be it

Resolved, that we urge the President of the United States to give women adequate representation on the United States delegation to the Peace Conference. We urge him to select women whose broad experience and sympathies render them competent to defend and support every point which bears upon the establishment of liberty for all the peoples of the world, and especially upon the proper protection of women and of children in peace and in war. We urge him to select women who may be relied on to uphold free representative institutions, based upon the will of all the people in every land in which independence is established, in order that democratic institutions may make an end of war."

Mrs. Catt said that never had the National Suffrage Association offered any suggestion which had received such strong and immediate response as this one for having women represented at the Peace Conference.

—New York Times (November 19th).

#### AN ALL-WOMAN NEWSPAPER STAFF.

The Atlantic City *Evening Union* has a staff composed entirely of women. Not only editor and reporters, but linotype operators, publicity agents, and all the minor employes are women.

#### TRADE UNION WOMEN'S CONFERENCE CALLED BY GOVERNMENT.

For the first time a women's trade union conference has been called by Government, and met under the auspices of the Labour Department. The conference formulated the emphatic demand for (a) equal pay for equal work; (b) the fixing by wage boards of a minimum wage for women, based on the needs of a woman with dependents; (c) women members on all wage boards, especially on the National War Labour Board; (d) prohibition of women's night work on all Government contracts; (e) enforcement of maximum eight-hours day and abolition of overtime; (f) equal opportunities and status for women in the civil service. Improvements in conditions of labour were asked for, and protest was made against the Senate's rejection of the Federal Amendment.

—Maryland Suffrage News.

#### URUGUAY.

#### THE MARRIED WOMAN'S LEGAL POSITION.

*Accion Femenina*, the organ of the National Council of Women, edited by Dr. Paulina Luisi, contains many interesting articles.

"Reflections on the Status of the Married Woman" complains of the one-sided divorce laws and the right of the husband to control his wife's actions in all business relations. A married woman may exercise a profession or make contracts so long as her husband consents, and a woman may not dispose of her earnings without her husband's consent; in other words, a woman may neither work nor enjoy the fruits of her labour without her husband's consent.

#### THE LAW OF THE SEAT.

After five years' discussion a law, keenly supported by women, has been passed whereby all factories and workshops employing women are compelled to supply sufficient chairs for women employees.

#### WOMEN'S CIVIL RIGHTS.

The following letter is typical of many applications for advice to *Accion Femenina*:—

Madam,—I am told that you give advice to unfortunate people like myself. My husband is an employe, and earns 95 pesos per month, but as he is a gambler, his wages are exhausted in a week, and we have nothing left for necessities, and no one will give us credit. I wish to know if there is any law that protects me, and that will secure half his wages for me and our six children. My two girls of eight and nine help me in the housework, and I work for a boot shop. My neighbours will testify to my good character, and that I wash, iron, mend, and care for my children, and send them to school. I do not know if you understand what I wish to tell you. Excuse me, but I am so miserable.—The Wife of an Employe.

The only escape for such a woman from such a position is by divorce. The law does nothing to protect the family in such cases; the man may gamble away his children's bread with impunity.

The Civil Code has carefully provided for the administration of the wife's property, but has forgotten to protect her and her children in the precarious circumstances in which a neglectful husband may leave them.

Articles 1971 and 1976 of the Civil Code, which deal with the administration of property acquired during marriage, sanction the slavery of woman by depriving her of economic freedom. By the first article "the husband may transfer property acquired during marriage without the consent of the wife," and by the second "the wife may not dispose of property acquired during marriage without the consent of the husband."

So much for the pretended "equality of civil rights" between the sexes triumphantly claimed by the delegates to the Constituent Assembly who harshly opposed the Socialist motion for women's rights! In Parliamentary pigeon holes there are Bills for ameliorating this humiliating and inhuman position of the married woman, but as they do not vitally interest the male population they are left to sleep.

Dr. Horatio Maldonado's Bill has been awaiting discussion since April, 1914. There are other Bills for removing women's disabilities, proposed by Dr. Hector Miranda, César Miranda,

and Jose Salgado, dealing with the legal prohibitions to the entry of women into certain professions.

The National Council of Women has asked the House of Representatives to study these proposals, and has addressed the appended petition. The Executive Committee went on a deputation to the President of the Republic. The deputation consisted of Dr. Paulina Luisi (the president of the N.C.W.), the two vice-presidents (Mrs. Cuestas de Nery and Mrs. Castro de Quintela), and Mr. Rodriguez de Morato. It expressed to the President the women's wish that this matter should be dealt with in the coming session. To this he agreed. The National Council of Women thanks his Excellency the President of the Republic for his sympathetic attitude, and hopes his example will be followed by the legislators, in accordance with the principles of equity.

TEXT OF THE PETITION PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS.

Mr. President of the Hon. House of Representatives, Dr. don Domingo Arena,—

The National Council of Women, federation of all the independent federations of women's associations that number altogether some thousands of associates, claiming the right to petition that the Constitution concedes to all the inhabitants of the Republic, respectfully presents itself to your Honour, and explains:

That Bills having been presented on various occasions that correct some deficiencies of the Uruguayan legislation with respect to the civil condition of women, considered in many of its dispositions as incapable or minors;

That the actual condition of life obliges a woman to struggle for existence, and by means of work to obtain in an honest manner the means of subsistence;

That her civil condition keeps her on many occasions in such an inferior position that makes it impossible for her to take up many kinds of work in which her faculties might usefully develop, and obliges her to apply herself only to the least remunerative work;

Considering that in a great many cases the wife and mother is abandoned by the husband and father, who disposes of his salary or gains, neglecting the duties of protection that the marriage contract has imposed upon him;

And bearing in mind that in these cases the law leaves the woman and children in a complete state of abandonment, inasmuch that it has established that the husband is the only administrator of matrimonial goods, whether they be dowry or acquired during marriage;

That if in some cases of personal goods this omission of the law is removed, most often it leaves the wife and mother who lives by a salary or wages in the greatest helplessness;

That in these cases there only remains to the woman divorce, and that the social laws ought to endeavour to prevent it;

WE SOLICIT

That the Bills presented by the deputies be submitted to the consideration of the Hon. Assembly, with the object of obtaining its sanction;

Don Horatio Maldonado, in April, 1914, on administration of matrimonial goods; Don Hector Miranda, in June, 1915, on civil rights of women; project already informed by Drs. Salgado, D. Terra, F. Simon, F. Alburquerque, and J. A. Buelo, the 14th July, 1915; and those projects presented by Drs. Cesar Miranda and Jose Salgado in the present Legislature, on authorisation to women for the exercise of certain professions and employments.

Hoping that this Hon. Assembly will deign to take into consideration the very just and moderate request that in the name of all the Uruguayan women we present to the right judgment and high sentiments of the legislators before whom we claim our sole woman's right to demand protection, as the Constitution does not concede to us other rights; we are pleased to salute this Hon. Assembly with our highest consideration. (Signed) For the National Council of Women, the Executive Committee: DR. PAULINA LUISI, president; CARMEN C. DE NERY, CATA C. DE QUINTELA, ADELA R. DE MORATO, HERMINIA M. DE BRITO FORESTI, DR. ISABEL PINTO DE VIDAL, EMILIA E. DE GALLARDO, DR. FRANCISCA BERETERWIDE, HAYDÉE B. DE BRIGNOLE.

Signora Dr. Paulina Luisi, president of the National Council of Women, writes from Montevideo, July 28, giving a hopeful account of women's activities:—

"Although our movement is still young, it is making progress. Even two years ago one dare not even mention the name of feminism. At present two things preoccupy me. Our

National Council of Women is working to obtain a modification of the Civil Code as it affects the civil status of married women, who are considered here, as almost everywhere, as minors. (Our monthly paper, *Accion Femenina*, for July-August, contains an article on our Civil Code.) We have gained the promise of the President of the Republic to submit the question for consideration to the next session of the Chamber of Deputies. We have several deputies on our side, and we hope to accomplish something.

"In April we had an Anti-Alcohol Congress, and our May-June number was devoted to it. I wrote an article on 'Woman Suffrage and the Fight Against Alcohol,' containing an account of our experience and objects. I found *Jus Suffragii* most useful. Another question that we have in hand, with good chances of success and the support of the President of the Republic, is permission for women to be apprenticed as linotypists, which is tenaciously opposed by the men, on the pretext that it is injurious to women. As if others, like needlework, were not more injurious on account of the sweated wage; whilst the linotype is well paid, which of course is the crux of the question, and the reason of the workmen's opposition.

"I personally am occupied with another and very sad question—the traffic in women, and the equal moral standard. I have formed a mixed committee to start a branch of the Abolitionist Federation. I am working both for Uruguay and Argentina, and we have formed a joint committee for both countries. Here I am the directing member, and for the Argentine it is Dr. Grinenez, a former Socialist deputy. Our work proceeds quietly.

"Our Committee on Labour is studying the conditions of the woman worker in all trades. We are also trying to get women admitted as solicitors, which with us depends on the suffrage.

"The suffrage question is quiet for the moment. Our new constitution only comes into force next year. We are making good progress in our propaganda, thanks to the good example of France and England and the United States. When you obtained the vote we published a manifesto in all the newspapers of the country, and we have the good luck to have a Press which, even when not favourable, gives us hospitality for our publications."

JAPAN.

The Women's University.

Among the subjects in the curriculum are moral science, Japanese, English and Chinese language and literature, natural sciences, mathematics, history, geography, domestic science, music, painting, floral arrangement, physical exercises. New courses in horticulture, medicine, music, and art are contemplated. The buildings consist of eleven school edifices, nineteen boarding houses, four teachers' dwellings, besides other buildings.

The guiding principles in drawing up the curricula, as well as adopting methods in education, are said to be the following: The courses of studies are framed after consulting those adopted in foreign countries, and at the same time bearing in mind the condition of the Japanese women and the present need of the nation. Foreign courses are not blindly followed, but are modified so as to suit the real requirements of Japanese women, and at the same time what is best in their own ancient system is retained, and some of the ancient cultures are improved upon so as to conform to the modern time. Another point worthy of notice is, that in order to meet the particular need of each individual, voluntary or optional studies are introduced, so that the students may be free to select what they want, under the guidance of their teachers. The principle of self-help also is made prominent in the fields of intellectual, moral, or physical education. The students are taught to rely most on themselves, the teachers' function being to give guidance and suggestion.

In order to instil and encourage the principle of self-help among the students, different self-training organisations are formed, of which the students themselves are members and conduct business, while the teachers simply stand as guides. There are thus twelve committees appointed for the purpose. They are committees of (1) morals, (2) meetings, (3) studies, (4) experiments, (5) gymnastics, (6) health, (7) museum, (8) order, (9) economy, (10) literature and arts, (11) agriculture, and (12) cooking.

The teaching of morals is said to be based on the true religious principle, which, in brief, is expressed thus: As

human beings, as well as all animate and inanimate beings, have affinities with the Ultimate Reality of the Universe; the Source of all existence, that is known by the name of God, and as the relationship is closest in the case of man, it is his highest duty, not only to come into sympathetic relationship with all other forms of existence, but also with this Ultimate Reality, this Absolute Being, who is the embodiment of all the true, the good, and the beautiful; to aspire after unity with this Being is the highest ideal which unifies man's mental and bodily activities, the source of his true spiritual life, and consequently the basis of his moral life; morality without such a religious foundation is nothing but a mere formality.

The fundamental aims of the university education are said to be the following: Women should be educated (1) as human beings, (2) as members of the community and of the nation, and (3) as women. The widespread tendency to regard women as machines, destined solely for service at home and for the propagation of the family, is condemned. It is considered necessary to call forth women's consciousness as personalities with infinite aspiration and longings. The movement which aims at the so-called emancipation of women is also not supported by the university. In opposition to this tendency, it lays emphasis on home life as the chief sphere of women's activities. It holds that home life is their proper place, where, as wives and mothers, but indeed not as tools or ornaments, they should be active partakers in the humanitarian and rational spirit which should animate the home. The university aims at avoiding both the conservative and radical extremes, and by combining and harmonising what are good in those tendencies, to reach results which are sure to meet the demands of modern Japan.

In short, the university aims to educate women in such a way that they shall come to realise their own special mission in life as free personal agents and as members of the Empire of Japan, and that as such they shall be able to perform their services as wives and mothers in a larger sense and more efficient manner than hitherto. At the same time, the university has not overlooked the fact that there will always be women who, owing to various reasons, do not marry. To them the university gives opportunities for realising their mission in life, and for utilising their own peculiar abilities. The university recognises their sphere of activity as legitimate, and not existing on sufferance, and their lives as having an important mission for the nation and the community at large. The university endeavours to make women broad-minded and widely interested in social and national affairs, as also in the affairs of the world at large, so that whatever station of life they may occupy they shall be able to perform their daily routine of duties and functions with the consciousness of their organic relations to the community at large, thereby aiding the upward progress of mankind.

The university recognises the fact that the influence of women on all social matters is inexpressible and inestimably great, constituting, as they do, one-half of the nation; this being the case, it is easy to see what effect the proper education of women should have on the national welfare; the greatness or smallness of a nation depends upon education or no education of women. Education must not be one-sided, but should aim at all-round development of women in mind and body; women should be made to possess noble characters and refined virtues, clear intellect, healthy body, and useful accomplishments; they must be made to remember and realise that they are members of the civic community and the body politic, and as such they are related in an important manner to the nation, the prosperity or decay of which rests in a material degree on them.

—*Indian Ladies' Magazine.*

REVIEWS.

LA FEMME FRANÇAISE SON ACTIVITÉ PENDANT LA GUERRE. By Marie de la Hire. Price 3fr. 50. Published by Tallandier, 75 rue Dareau, Paris, xiv.

This book is a notable contribution to French feminist literature, and a valuable record of women's work in France. It is written by one well versed in the woman's movement, and able to do justice to its various manifestations. It gives historical sketches of women's ameliorative activities in past times, and of the suffrage movement, besides useful information on women's societies, both national and international. The large section devoted to women's war work describes women in agriculture, in hospitals, in munitions, in commerce and trade, all the beneficent agencies for helping soldiers,

soldiers' families, refugees, unemployed women. The development of women's place in industry due to war conditions is described. It may be noted that, although only one woman, Mlle. Déroulède, is on the Secours National, women are well represented on the Committee on Women's Work of the Munitions Department, which has taken a prominent part in regulating the conditions of an industry which has made such great demands on women. Special measures have been taken to safeguard pregnant women. This problem has also occupied the Academy of Medicine. Women have been also used to a great extent to replace men in Army administration. It may be noted that in a munition workers' strike in 1917 men and women united in demanding equal pay for equal work. Appreciation of women's work has been shown in many ways. The General Council of the Rhone issued a long panegyric in 1916. The Administrative Commission of the Bourse du Travail of Châteauroux passed a resolution advocating equal pay for equal work when women replace men. The suffrage cause, too, has made great progress in public opinion and political support, which it is hoped will bear fruit after the war. Mme. de la Hire gives particulars of the various suffrage and feminist societies, which will be found helpful, and outlines the reforms which they demand. A list is also given of feminist publications.

Mme. de la Hire has a lively style, which is on occasion not lacking in irony, as, for example, when she describes the speech-making and philanthropic bluff on the subject of infant mortality, which is in no wise diminished by the speeches and by the "chorus of octogenarians" crying out for more babies! The breadth of view and impartiality which breathe through the entire book are specially evidenced in the account of international activities. Great care and accuracy are shown in the giving of facts and dates, but one error we venture to point out. The International Woman Suffrage Alliance was founded, not in 1914, but in 1902.

Miss Maude Royden's four City Temple sermons on moral problems—"Christ's Teaching About the Body," "The Sex Problem To-day," "Christianity and the Marriage Laws," and "The Future," have been reprinted, and can now be obtained (1d. each) from the *Christian Commonwealth*, Salisbury Square, London, E.C. 4.

THE "IRISH CITIZEN."

The following letter was sent to the *Irish Citizen* for publication in its November issue. It was neither acknowledged nor published; it is, therefore, given here in response to a request from Ireland, in order that Irishwomen may have a chance of knowing the facts.

To the Editor of the *Irish Citizen.*

Dear Madam,—“H. S. S.’s” article in your October issue states that after America entered the war “constitutional suffragists turned their backs on suffrage,” and that Dr. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Chapman Catt “put suffrage on the shelf.”

The article states that in 1917 “the constitutionalists rolled up their banner and handed it over for the duration of the war, and it was hoped that no more would be heard of the Federal Amendment.”

I have, in this office, the bulletins, press cuttings, and other publications of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which report, week after week, the unparalleled and stupendous effort made by that Association, which has the largest membership of any suffrage society in the world, and of which Mrs. Catt is president, to push through Congress the Federal Amendment. Mrs. Catt was also one of the leaders of the New York Woman Suffrage Party, whose activity exceeds anything yet known in suffrage propaganda, and which culminated in the greatest victory won by woman suffrage up to that date, viz., the winning of New York State in November, 1917.

Readers of the *International Woman Suffrage News* have been informed monthly of the strenuous campaign carried on by the N.A.W.S.A., which “H.S.S.” dubs “constitutional” (a meaningless name not recognised in the United States), and have been thrilled by the devotion, generosity, and hard work recorded.

When America came into the war the Association Executive issued a statement that they did not propose to “sidetrack the Association programme to secure the vote for women as the right protective of all rights.” About this time the Bureau of Suffrage Education was established at Suffrage Headquarters, and the Leslie Commission funds were devoted to it. Mrs. Chapman Catt issued a statement in which, while deploring the war, she called for continued suffrage work—“What is the duty of suffragists? I am asked shall we stop suffrage work? No, a thousand times no. God knows we never needed the vote so much as we need it now.” Suffrage Conventions were also held in various States, and were attended by Mrs. Catt and other national leaders. Mrs. Catt's speech at Saratoga was marked as “the most enthusiastic suffrage demonstration in the history of the cause.” Her prophecy on that



occasion, that within two years all American women would vote, was greeted with twenty-five minutes of enthusiastic cheerings and singing, the thousand delegates seizing flags and marching past the platform in response to her claim for "the vote now"!

In November, 1917, New York State was won for suffrage as a result of the biggest suffrage campaign ever carried out. A petition was signed by over a million women and carried in procession. Every voter in the State was circularised several times; each time cost \$20,000. 6,000 volunteer election officials worked the districts. Hundreds of public meetings were held. Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw spoke every night in the largest hall of the State. A parade of 20,000 suffrage women, representing every trade and profession, was held in New York.

It is impossible to describe the multifarious activities shown by these suffragists; their victory in the most important work, and most difficult State, was a triumph of organisation and hard work. The campaign cost about \$700,000, although far and away the largest number of workers were unpaid; the sum was raised wholly by women, and thousands contributed their time and labour. The instant New York State was won all the suffrage forces were thrown into the campaign for the Federal Amendment, which passed the House of Representatives on January 10th, 1918. This success, again, was due to the immense efforts put forward by Mrs. Catt and her followers.

Mrs. Catt has led the campaign in Washington, and unremitting pressure was brought to bear on Congress members, both directly and through their States. The Congressional Committee of the N.A.W.S.A., consisting of 250 women from various States, kept a "lobby" of 30 or 40 women in Washington to interview Congress members, while the remainder carried on the movement in the States.

Mrs. Catt's "Address to Congress" was sent to every Senator and Representative. The Press was kept supplied with a constant stream of articles, arguments, and new items.

Mrs. Catt and other speakers were received in a public hearing of the Committee of the House. Since the Vote in the House of Representatives, work has been concentrated on securing the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate. For this purpose, Mrs. Catt has remained in Washington since December last, except when attending Suffrage Conventions or speaking for Suffrage in the State.

Mass meetings have been held in cities or towns throughout the country. In the States where it was believed the Senators might be influenced, Mrs. Catt has gone in person, and sometimes Dr. Shaw also, to arouse public sentiment. The U.S.A. correspondent of the *International Woman Suffrage News* wrote in June: "The strain is almost more than they can bear." This immense struggle is still being carried on.

The energy, devotion, and liberality with which this gigantic suffrage campaign has been conducted by American women are matters for pride and congratulation on the part of the women of other countries, and it is regrettable that a suffrage paper should publish an article belittling it.—Yours faithfully,

October 18th, 1918.

M. SHEEPHANKS.

## The Catholic Citizen

(Organ of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society).

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

PRICE 1d. (Annual Subscription, post free, 1s. 6d.)

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY,  
55, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

### BRITISH WOMEN'S EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

Information and Advice, GRATIS, to Women and Girls of all Classes. Professional, Business, and Domestic. Introductions and Escort Provided for Children and others going to Friends or Situations. Teachers needed for Government Schools Overseas. No passports issued during the war. "The Imperial Colonist," monthly 2d., 2s. 6d. per annum, post free, gives practical information to intending Colonists. Apply Miss LEFROY, Hon. Sec., The Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W. 17.

To the **International Woman Suffrage Alliance,**  
11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

New York Office: 171, MADISON AVE.

\* Please enter my name as an Honorary Associate Member, for which I enclose the sum of one pound (\$5).

\* Please enter my name as a Subscriber to "The International Woman Suffrage News," for which I enclose the sum of four shillings (\$1).

Name

(Please say whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

Address

(\* Please cross out the entry not wanted,

## Peace Christmas Cards



Same as illustration, but full post-card size. To be had at all leading Stores and Book-sellers, price 1d., and from

Miss BUTLIN, 3, Culworth Street, N.W. 8, London,  
1/- per doz., or 5/6 per 100, post free.

## International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton St., Piccadilly, W. FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Subscription: London Members, £1 11s. 6d.; Country Members, £1 5s. per annum from date of Entrance. (Irish, Scottish, and Foreign Members, 10s. 6d.)

Weekly Lectures. House Dinners.  
NEW LIBRARY and SMOKING ROOMS NOW OPEN.  
VALUABLE FEMINIST LENDING and REFERENCE LIBRARY AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS.

Excellent Catering. Luncheons and Dinners a la Carte.

ALL PARTICULARS—SECRETARY. Tel.: 3932 MAYFAIR

## Read "THE COMMON CAUSE,"

Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies,

2d. EVERY FRIDAY. 2d.

The paper which provides a platform for discussion on all matters affecting Women, the Home, and the Race.

Accurate and Up-to-date Information on all questions relating to Women's Franchise.

Postal Subscription Rates—10/10 12 months, 5/5 6 months, 2/9 3 months.  
Abroad .. .. 15/- " 6/6 " 3/3 "

Write To-day to THE MANAGER, 'Common Cause,' Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1, for free specimen copy.

EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE PENNY.

## THE VOTE

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE PAPER.

144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

## "THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT"

(Editor: F. Sylvia Pankhurst).

FOR INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

Russian News a weekly feature.

OF ALL NEWSAGENTS, OR

152, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Every Saturday.

—:—

Twopence.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to  
**The Advertising Manager, Miss F. L. Fuller,**  
99, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

Telephone: 2421 Mayfair